DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 039 958 RC 004 328

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TITLE Bibliography of Materials Selected for Children's Use in an Outdoor Education Program.
INSTITUTION American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE 67
NOTE 10p.

EDRS PRICE EDRS Price MF-$0.25 HC-$0.60
DESCRIPTORS *Annotated Bibliographies, Books, Conservation Education, *Elementary School Students, Forestry, Handicrafts, *Outdoor Education, Poetry, *Recreational Activities, *Sciences

ABSTRACT

Included in this bibliography are 94 annotated entries under 14 different headings: astronomy, animals, birds, conservation, flowers, forestry, insects, nature crafts, nature skills, poetry, read-aloud, rocks and minerals, weather, and winter camp. All of the entries are books published between 1918 and 1965. Teachers of elementary school and camp instructors should find this list useful. (LS)

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF

MATERIALS

SELECTED FOR CHILDREN'S USE IN AN OUTDOOR EDUCATION PROGRAM

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1967

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CHILDREN'S MATERIALS FOR OUTDOOR EDUCATION

Astronomy

Crosby, Phoebe, Junior Science Book of Stars. Garrard, 1960.
The stars on a clear night, a moonlight night and relations to other travelers in the sky.

Rey, Hans Augusto, Find the Constellations. Houghton, 1954.
Star recognition through "sky views," includes quizzes, time tables and sky charts.

Williams, Lou, Dipper Full of Stars. Chicago: Follett, 1959.
Star maps and stories; a good introduction to star study.

Animals

Blough, Glenn, Who Lives in This House? McGraw, 1957.
How animals and insects keep busy all day long building their homes and raising their families.

Buff, Mary and Conrad, Forest Folk. Viking, 1962.
The four seasons in the forest with its inhabitants. Poetic form. Good browse or read-aloud material.

Burch, Robert, A Funny Place to Live. Viking, 1962.
A simple story of two children lost in the woods with animals trying to help them. As they search for the way they learn many interesting things about the ways of birds, insects and animals.

Collins, Henry H. Junior Science Book of Turtles. Garrard, 1962.
Good generalization of relation to other reptiles. Simply written, well illustrated. Some identification and index.

Holling, H. C., Minn of the Mississippi. Houghton-Mifflin, 1951.
Much work done on this book at U. of M. Exciting but technically accurate story of a turtle from egg-laying to adventure down the Mississippi River.

Lavine, Sigmund, Wonders of the Anthill. Dodd, Mead, 1960.
Definitions, appearance, housing and types of ants as well as way to create observation nests for further study.

McClintok, Theodore, Animal Close-ups. Abelard, Schuman, 1958.
Where animals live in their wild state; how they make a living in their natural habitat. Something about their physical make up and amusing facts about them are also included.

Rhodes, Frank, Fossils. Golden Press, 1950.
Handbook size. A guide to prehistoric life. Identification after fossils have turned up on a hike, etc.

Sterling, Dorothy, Creatures of the Night. Doubleday, 1960.
Descriptions of fascinating creatures of the night world, their characteristics, habits, history and simple methods you can use to discover them.

Zim, Herbert S., Mammals. Simon & Schuster, 1955.
Descriptions of individual and family groups of mammals with family trees including illustrations. Suggestions for studying mammals, photographing them, collecting tracks, and preparing skins.

Birds

Gans, Roma, It's Nesting Time. Crowell, 1964.
Very simple read-to-find out. Nest location, construction and analysis of bird habits in relation to nest building.

Kieran, John, Introduction to Birds. Garden City, 1950.
A guide to learning to know the more common birds of our fields, woods and waterways.

Ozone, Lucy, Winter Tree Birds. Whitman, 1956.
Very simply written, but excellent illustrations for older children's research.

Zim, Herbert S., Birds: A Guide to the Most Familiar American Birds. Simon & Schuster.
Handy pocket size, in color, brief but telling descriptions of birds, nesting habits, songs, habitat.

Conservation

Bartlett, Margaret F., Down the Mountain. Young Scott Books, 1963.
Start at the top of the mountain and move gradually down to the valley, learning along the way how the forces of nature work to form soil, build mountains, create lush forest areas.

Blough, Glenn O., Lookout for the Forest. McGraw-Hill, 1955.
A little boy learns that rain is important. It cleans sidewalks and fills wells and reservoirs. It refreshes and helps to feed roots of flowers, vegetables, and trees. Rain is necessary to all things.

Brown, Robert E., and G. W. Mouser, Techniques for Teaching Conservation Education. Burgess, 1964.
Excellent outlines for collecting and recording data. Especially helpful for counselors.

Colby, Carroll B., Fish and Wildlife. Coward McCann, 1955.
The important work of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and how it works to protect and conserve the wild birds, animals and fish of our country.

_____, Park Ranger. Coward McCann, 1955.
Forest rangers lead a dangerous, exciting, but extremely useful life. Tells how they dress, where they live, and what they do to protect the Nation's forests, and help people use the forests.

Green, Ivah, Partners with Nature. International Textbook, 1950.
Tells about small animals around us. All depend on the earth for life. Recognition of relationships in nature.

_____, Water, Our Most Valuable Natural Resource. Coward, McCann, 1958.
Water sources, uses, and abuses and man's responsiblity in these. Includes a glossary, and an index.

_____, Wildlife in Danger. Coward, McCann, 1960.
Explanation of laws that have been passed to preserve our wildlife. Some extinct and near extinct species are discussed.

Walsh, Mary Regina, Water, Water Everywhere. Abingdon Cokesbury, 1953.
Excellent browse book with much learning acquired through the beautiful illustrations.

Flowers

Fenton, Carroll, and Herminie Kitchen, Plants That Feed Us. John Day, 1956.
Interesting coverage on history of foods, families and relationships of different kinds of plants and their food values.

Kieran, John, An Introduction to Wild Flowers. Hanover House, 1952.
A simple recognition key to the flowers of woods, field, swamp, roadside, hills and hollows. Many tie-ins to poetry. Good for language arts development in an outdoor education program.

Lubell, Winifred and Cecil, Green is for Growing. Rand McNally, 1964.
Poetic text presents descriptions of algae lichens, ferns, flowers, and trees related to folklore. Information on where and how these plants grow, their uses to mankind are also included.

Selsam, Millicent E., Play With Plants. Morrow, 1949.
Simply written but good accurate information about how plants grow, use water, and respond to light, with experiments for growing them from roots, stems, leaves and seeds.

Stefferud, Alfred, The Wonders of Seeds. Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1956.
Unusual accounts of nature's ability to keep alive its growing things. Excellent material for follow-up, after the child's interest has been aroused by reality.

Forestry

Kieran, John, An Introduction to Trees. Hanover House, 1954.
Beginners book on tree identification. Excellent colored drawings of bark, leaf, fruit and other identifying characteristics.

Lerner, Sharon, I Found a Leaf. Lerner, 1964.
A factual, well illustrated book to help young collectors.

Milne, Lorus and Margery, Because of a Tree. Atheneum, 1963.
Trees as source of shelter, food, special trees with special jobs. Not an identification source.

Selsam, Millicent E., Birth of a Forest. Harper & Row, 1964.
Careful explanation of the seemingly imperceptible change that is occurring in our fields and forests as they change their character. Relation of plant and animal existence to each other shown through excellent drawings and photos.

_____, See Through the Forest. Harper, 1956.
Comparisons of climate, shape, color, plant and animal life in the parts of the forest as well as the surrounding areas. Every living thing is linked to every other living thing in this simple to read, but informative book.

Insects

Hawes, Judy, Bees and Beelines. Crowell, 1964.
Simple but accurate information on bees and their habits.

Hogner, Dorothy, Water Beetles. Crowell, 1963.
Simple text covering types of beetles in and near water as well as collecting and watching them. Indexed.

Lavine, Sigmund, Wonders of the Beetle World. Dodd, Mead, 1962.
Excellent coverage on beautiful, beneficial, and blameworthy varieties as well as interesting folklore on the mysterious powers of these "allies of the evil spirits."

Pistorius, Anna, What Butterfly Is It? Follett, 1949.
Questions on anecdotes of each butterfly's life pattern. Answers in back of book.

Simon, Hilda, Exploring the World of Social Insects. Vanguard, 1962.
Vital relationship to nature stressed. The "cities" created by these altruistic "bugs" shown by word and picture with purposes clearly defined.

Swain, Suzan N., Insects in Their World. Harper, 1950.
Good coverage on many varieties. Excellent colored pictures for identification purposes. Indexed.

Nature Crafts

Ishimoto, Tatsuo, Art of Driftwood and Dried Arrangements. Crown, 1960.
Beautifully illustrated, this book will stimulate collection and artistic arrangement of nature materials.

Jaeger, Ellsworth, Nature Crafts. Macmillan, 1949.
Many suggestions for crafts utilizing materials found in fields, woods, and vacant lots.

Nagle, Avery, and Joseph Leeming, Fun with Naturecraft. Lippincott, 1964.
Ideas from nuts to feathers, seeds, twigs, etc. for children and adults.

Parish, Peggy, Let's Be Indians. Harper, Row, 1962.
Well illustrated, simply written text for correlation with any Indian activity. Covers simplified crafts to correlate with study of "different area" Indians.

Salomon, Julian, Book of Indian Crafts and Indian Lore. Harper, 1928 (still available).
A profusion of Indian games and crafts. A standard reference.

van der Smissen, Betty, and Oswald H. Goering, A leader's Guide to Nature-Oriented Activities. Iowa State University Press, 1965.

Nature Skills

Colby, C. B., First Rifle. Coward-McCann, 1954.
Very simple text and illustrations on gun safety and skilled usage. Photos of different types of rifles with brands.

Day, Cyrus L., Art of Knotting and Splicing. U. S. Naval Institute, Annapolis, Md.
A basic book of knots and rope skills.

Harbin, E. O., The Fun Encyclopedia. Abingdon, 1940.
Games for specific situations, dramatics, puppets, seasonal festivities, magic; leader attitudes all important to indoor-outdoor group activity. An essential for rainy day reference.

Langer, Don, My Hobby is Photography. Hart, 1956.
Covers parts of a camera, types of cameras, basic equipment, better pictures through selection of subject matter all become part of the awareness and appreciation of the outdoors. Glossary of terminology and index.

McNally, Tom, Fishing for Boys. Follett, 1962.
Possible follow-up for a dry casting lesson. Photos of fishing methods, basic equipment and fish habits. Tips and skill in all types of fishing.

Poetry

Behn, Harry, Cricket Songs. Harcourt, Brace & World, 1964.
Japanese haiku translated by Harry Behn, with pictures selected from Seshu and other Japanese masters. Description of haiku as a form in back of book.

Coatsworth, Elizabeth, The Sparrow Bush. Norton, 1966.
Rhymes by Elizabeth Coatsworth. Poets catch the spirit of our times but they seem to foresee the future and our greater poets retain something of the powers of prophecy. "Rhyme is poetry in petticoats."

Fisher, Aileen, Going Barefoot. Scribner's, 1965.
From early Spring to Summer days when the many reasons for going barefoot are evidenced.

_____, I Wonder How, I Wonder Why. Abelard Schuman, 1962.
Wonders of weather, seasons and nature with sensitive sepia illustrations.

_____, In the Woods, in the Meadow, in the Sky. Scribner's, 1965.
Another Fisher delight from nature.

Lewis, Richard, In a Spring Garden. Dial Press, 1965.
More haiku by Richard Lewis and illustrated in oil slick and cut paper illustrations by Ezra Keats.

Sandburg, Carl, Wind Song. Harcourt, Brace & World, 1960.
Poetry for children, from an author they should all know before they are introduced to his adult writings.

Read-Aloud

Brown, Marcia, Once a Mouse--a Fable Cut in Wood. Scribner, 1961.
Fable on the nature of pride. Woodcuts are beautiful examples of a nature craft. Might inspire some further woodcarvng for prints or poetry illustrations.

Brown, William E., Echoes of the Forest. Gorham, 1918 (out of print).
Very old collection of Indian folklore poetry. Legends in the style of Hiawatha. Might have council fire possibilities.

Cothran, Jean, With a Wig, With a Wag. McKay, 1954.
American folklore with many animal stories included.

Courlander, Harold, Cow-tail Switch, and other West African Stories. Holt, 1947.
Many animals included in these stories. Human values emphasized through animal traits.

Dobbs, Rose, ed., Once Upon a Time. Random House, 1950.
Animals, trees, old stories, how and why stories all make up a read-aloud or browse book for all ages.

Felton, Harold W., Legends of Paul Bunyan. Knopf, 1955.
Tales of a "genuine American folk character created by the people themselves." Just as the Black Forests of Europe produced fairy tales, the American woods produced tales of "spontaneous exaggeration and odd combinations of practical work and extravagant fantasy." Poetry, ballads, long and short tales included. Excellent read aloud.

Fisher, Aileen, Where Does Everything Go? Crowell, 1962.
Excellent poetry on change of seasons from Fall to Winter. Animal changes handled deftly in poetry and illustrations.

Holling, Holling Clancy, Paddle-to-the-Sea. Houghton.
Carved Indian travels through the Great Lakes over Niagara Falls to the Sea. Any of the other Holling books are excellent.

George, John and Jean, Dipper of Copper Creek. Dutton, 1956.
Snowstorm traps boy in ghost town. While waiting for snow to melt, he watches water ouzels court, lay eggs, feed babies, etc.

McCormick, Dell J., Paul Bunyan Swings His Axe. Caxton, 1957.
Lumber camp lore originated by camp storytellers on long winter evenings. Exaggerated tales of the North Woods. Tales are short and very readable in this version.

_____, Tall Timber Tales. Caxton, 1939.
More Paul Bunyan by the above author.

Malcolmson, Anne, Yankee Doodles' Cousins. Houghton, 1941.
One of the best American folklore collections.

Nic Leodhas, Sorche, Thistle and Thyme. Holt, 1962.
Excellent Scotch flavor folklore with inspired woodcuts of many nature forms.

North, Sterling, Rascal. Dutton, 1963.
Excellent animal story involving a boy and his pet racoon.

Rounds, Glen, Rain in the Woods and other Small Matters. World, 1964.
Learning to notice, to be aware of the small creatures in the environment is the main thesis of this beautifully written and illustrated book.

Shapiro, Irwin, Tall Tales of America. Guild Press, 1958.
Covers such figures as Pecos Bill, Old Stormalong, Sam Patch, Johnny Appleseed, Davy Crockett, John Henry, Joe Magaro, all lovers of the out-of-doors.

Sherlock, Phillip, Anansi, The Spider Man. Crowell, 1954.
Caribbean folklore with African origins; possibilities for drama, puppetry and stimulation for original animal or tall tales.

Walker, Louise Jean, Legends of Green Sky Hill. Eerdman, 1959.
Excellent nature lore. Stories behind wild flowers, plants, certain birds, etc.

White, E. B., Charlotte's Web. Harper, 1952.
Charming perceptive tale of Charlotte's clever rescue of Wilbur the pig from certain death.

Rocks and Minerals

Crosby, Phoebe, Junior Science Book of Rock Collecting. Garrard, 1962.
Not an identification book, but one to interest the child in starting to collect. Covers very simple geology and is indexed for quick reference.

Jensen, David E., My Hobby is Collecting Rocks and Minerals. Hart, 1955.
Simply written with black and white photos for identification. Charts and index.

Michigan Department of Conservation, Rocks and Minerals of Michigan. DeKleine, 1953.
Sources, keys and steps to identification. Well indexed.

Rey, Lester del, Rocks and What They Tell Us. Whitman, 1961.
Tells how rocks tell the story of the earth; why we find fossils of sea animals on mountaintops, and what rocks tell us about cavemen.

Sterling, Dorothy, The Story of Caves. Doubleday, 1956.
Very interesting stories of well known caves as well as general information on their formation.

Zim, Herbert S., Rocks and Minerals. Simon and Schuster, 1957.
A guide to familiar minerals, gems, ores and rocks. Small size for handy pocket reference and identification.

Weather

Bendick, Jeanne, The Wind. Rand McNally, 1964.
Simply, but excellently done, coverage on the wind, its myths, superstitions, scientific facts and "windy sayings" for a conclusion.

Gallant, Roy A., Exploring the Weather. Garden City, 1957.
Weather's formation and development from fogs to hurricanes, its old superstitions and modern forecasting illustrations.

Wyler, Rose, The First Book of Weather. Watts, 1956.
Air, atmosphere, pressures, humidity, clouds and many other phases of weather with simple experiments to prove the scientific phenomena. Forecasters, their maps and what to do with them discussed simply. Index.

Zolotow, Charlotte, The Storm Book. Harper, 1952.
Picture book showing a summer storm and its effect on country, city, ocean and mountains. Illustrations capture the force and power of the storm without making it something to fear.

Winter Camp

Barker, Will, Winter: Sleeping Wildlife. Harper, 1958.
An account of the winter habits of different types of animals.

Bell, Thelma Harrington, Snow. Viking Press, 1954.
Values, dangers and constitution of snow. Types of crystal formations explained as well as the snow relatives of frost, sleet, hail, etc. "Reading a snow cover" particularly appropriate for outdoor camp.

Blough, Glenn O., Christmas Trees and How They Grow. McGraw-Hill, 1961.
Story, involving the search for a Christmas tree, which teaches tree growth, conservation, usage and appreciation. Many activity possibilities for a winter camp.

Ozone, Lucy, Winter Tree Birds. Whitman, 1956.
About five birds who stay for the winter and help our trees to stay strong and vigorous. Beautiful water colors, might inspire the artistic child to paint in nature's wilds.

Peterson, Gunnar A., and Harry D. Edgren, The Book of Outdoor Winter Activities. Association Press, 1962.
A treasury of ideas, suggestions and directions for sports, games and informal fun suitable to every kind of winter climate. Adapted activities from warm to changing outdoors. Equipment, shelters, food, and safety.

THE DANDELION

Every youngster knows the gay, bright yellow, little dandelion. Every youngster has picked it when it has gone to seed, and blown the little white parachutes into the air. Behind this legend is one of the many variations on the theme of the coming of winter and the return of spring. Contrast this Indian legend with the Greek legend of Persepone.

The South Wind, Sha-won-da-see, was a very lazy manitou. He spent most of his time lying in the sun near a grassy meadow, watching the clouds and listening to the birds. One day he looked across the meadow and saw a strange and beautiful, golden-haired maiden walking there. He wanted to go to her, and talk with her; but the sun was warm, the birds sang, and he was too lazy to move. So each day he watched her from afar, and put off wooing her.

After a moon had passed, he saw one day that her beautiful golden hair had turned silvery-gray, and he knew that his brother, the North Wind, had claimed her for his bride. Sha-won-da-see mourned for her, and while he mourned, the seeds could not sprout, flowers could not bloom, and birds didn't sing.

Finally, the Great Spirit took pity on him, and turned the maiden into a dandelion. Now every spring she walks in the meadow and her golden hair shines in the sun as Sha-won-da-see watches her. She lingers a month until it is time for her to fly away again with the North Wind. And while she lingers, spring returns to the earth, the flowers bloom again, the sun's warm, and birds sing. Sha-won-da-see, the South Wind, is happy again.

THE THISTLE

Many youngsters have been tempted to pick the big, purple flower heads of the thistle, and given up because of the prickly leaves and stem. The Indians had a story about those prickles.

Once there lived a beautiful Indian maiden, so beautiful that many young braves tried to woo her. This maiden's tongue was sharp as a hunting arrow, and, one by one, the young braves withheld their wooing and sought out gentler maidens.

Finally a spirit man saw her, and admired her beauty. He sought her out, and offered to make her his bride if she would speak only sweet and kindly words as a lovely maiden should.

She agreed, but the wedding was scarcely over when she started to berate and scold her new husband. In sorrow he reminded her of her promise, and changed her into a thistle--beautiful to look at, but shunned by everyone because it is so prickly.

Legends are short, easy to remember, and can be told as campers encounter either dandelions or thistles. They will make good subjects for a group mural. They can be dramatized or pantomimed. Other Indian legends, and legends of other countries, are equally adaptable.